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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with us have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for their postage.

The Two Wall Streets.

Here is an esteemed correspondent who apologizes for sending hither from the lower part of the island the subjoined reminder of a self-evident distinction:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In these times of foolish class differences can you not help to guide thoughtful people as to their best interests and discourage the talk of the country against Wall Street? I mean the Wall Street where the country's investments are made, and not the Wall Street which is merely the seat of stock speculation.

Divide the population of 50,000,000 into three classes as follows, and see how we stand:— First, those who are paupers.

Second, those who are wage earners and whose small savings are in savings banks.

Third, those whose savings are represented by stocks and bonds.

I am not worried over Wall Street, but desire only to tell the small investors who will be ruined before they finish this campaign of education.

NEW YORK, March 25. FAIRBANK.

This may be platitudinous, but it is always worth remembering, and often in the course of human events it is worth saying. Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN spent part of last Saturday in saying it in a somewhat different form:

The railroads are really owned by the people, and not by Wall Street brokers. They should be taken out of Wall Street and the stock quotation listers should be taken out of the railroad offices.

Again, the thing seemed the other day to the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND worth saying. He was thus reported by the New York Times:

The cause of demoralization will soon pass. We shall reflect that railroads are really needed to our prosperity, and that to attack them needlessly is to attack ourselves. It is not the stock of soulless millionaires, but the property of stockholders and orphans, whose savings are invested in railroads, that is being demoralized. We should recall that railroads have been and are still to be in the development of our country, and that their cause will pass.

There is a Wall Street which is a savings bank—the greatest and most important savings bank on earth. Don't confuse it with the celebrated gambling hell of the same name.

The Mortuary Fund.

At 4 per cent, the \$2,000 "mortuary fund" of the Patrons' Benevolent Association, unattached by Commissioner BRIGHAM and District Attorney JEROME, would produce an income of \$2,280 a year, a sum sufficient to pay three or four respectable death benefits. Yet the managers of the association had most of the money in currency, locked up in a safe deposit vault, drawing no interest at all. A part of it, a mere trifle of \$8,000, was in a policeman's desk, having been forgotten entirely by its custodian. There is, to say the least, evidence of unbusinesslike methods amounting to gross carelessness in the handling of this sacred trust.

A "mortuary fund" properly administered offers wide opportunities for those charged with its care. Equipped with proper authority from the association owning it, they may invest it as they deem wise—in loans on real estate, in loans on personal property, in loans on unsecured notes, or in mere friendly loans. Of the latter class of investments, curiously enough, the Police Department has afforded examples recently, but the source of the money involved has not been traced to any "mortuary fund."

Packed away in safe deposit vaults or locked in the desk of a policeman, a "mortuary fund" can be of but small benefit to any policeman. Yet safe deposit vaults and even policeman's desks may be opened when necessity requires. Perhaps, indeed, an amount not exceeding 10 per cent, of a "mortuary fund" should be kept in some place more accessible than a safe deposit vault, in order to be available in case of an emergency. The coming of death no man can foretell.

Uncle Joe in Quarantine.

Became for some hours by quarantine in the viscid harbor of Colon, whose accents are not those of Araby, the Blest, Uncle Joe CANNON may have uttered strong language; but we are loath to believe that he was responsible for the intimation reported to have fallen from the lips of his secretary, Colonel L. WHITE BIRNEY, that the Administration was likely "to hear about the treatment of the Congressional party by Colonel GORGAS."

The story of what happened is involved and baffling. There was friction, there were things said, perhaps threats were thrown out, but all's well that ends in compromise. Colonel GORGAS is represented as inflexible, and then as acquiescing in a modification of his original order, which required a detention of twenty-four hours. One report has it that he never yielded, and was overruled by Chief Engineer STEVENS. At any rate, the quarantine was lifted, and Uncle JOE, JIM TAWNEY, the Colonel who divides his name in the middle and the other notables were landed for a dash to the Gatun dam site and the Culabra cut.

The quarantine incident reminds us of Uncle JOE's debate with the faithful

brake-man on the Big Four of some other railroad in the West last winter. The Speaker had thrown two seats together, and was stretched out taking his ease when his cowhide boots on the off seat when the future railroad president entered and reminded him that the rules of the company forbade such a monopoly of space and comfort:

"That isn't the law, is it?" asked the Speaker.

"Yes, sir, it's our law," replied the brakeman.

"Oh, well, it ain't the spirit of the law, though it might be the letter of the law," argued the statesman from Illinois.

Uncle JOE finally surrendered, taking his feet down with the remark: "If I move, you won't care if I get even by crossing the trainmaster, will you?" The Speaker is so punctilious about the rules of the House over which he presides that he always bows to the written law when laid down to him firmly, though he may have a hankering to differentiate spirit from letter. Applying his philosophy to the health code at Colon, Uncle JOE may have had an impression that its spirit should not involve the House of Representatives on its travels, but if he could cause the sanitary administration he was bound to submit and call the detention, such it was, a quarantine "under the rules." We suspect that the faithful brake-man on the Big Four will have a fellow feeling for Colonel GORGAS.

Et Tu, Carole!

The Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS and the spring are warming up together. The sap starts. The boom thrills. Soon the milk cows on a thousand hills will hymn with full throats and under the high piled Hoosier. Already the Southern delegate, snug in the woodpile, hears from afar a rustling as of zephyrs or new five dollar bills.

Hitherto Mr. FAIRBANKS has seemed to confine himself to the comforting and safe generalities which nobody can deny. Now he comes down to concrete assertion. He says that the railroads can't—or won't—find cars to transport his corn from his Illinois farm. This he proclaims himself anew as a friend of the farmer and a farmer; as much of an "agriculturist" as Mr. BRYAN himself. This, also, he takes note of the railroads. Although he hides for the present his opinion of the reason why the railroads do not or will not carry his corn, a perspicacious populace will not mistake his intention. Conservative as he is, he must not be thought too conservative.

He is a conservative radical, whose position may be defined as right, left, centre. Even from his watch tower above the world he can see that the railroads have no friends and no redeeming traits. Why do they nuke him keep his corn in his Illinois barn? Not for want of cars we may be sure. With their usual devilish penetration they have discovered that he is becoming the adoration and the hope of millions; and with their usual hyperbolic folly they seek to disoblige and injure him.

Mr. FAIRBANKS is a marked man. He is a victim of the rapacity and injustice of the railroads. To the extent of the contents of his corn bin he is a martyr. Let the Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE temper his pride of port and his scowl of defiance. The same wind of popular wrath against corporations that bristles his tempestuous pompadour now whistles around the ginger groves and awful top of Mount Fairbanks.

Proposed Changes in the British Army.

Recently a principal topic of discussion in London newspapers has been Mr. HALDANE's scheme of army reform, which was outlined last July and since then revised and completed. The secret of the deep interest taken in the project of the Secretary of War is the widespread acknowledgment that it represents the final effort to save Britain from conscription.

The present scheme provides, first, for an expeditionary force of regular army of 100,000 men, the whole of which will be applicable in the event of war to territorial army of 300,000 men, trained for the defense of the British Isles. It is recognized that the old reserve of time expired men will suffice only to keep up the line regiments to their full strength under normal conditions, and in order to make good the losses incurred during war an additional reserve will have to be in readiness. To this end a new and supplemental reserve is to be created of men who will have to undergo at the outset a six months training, and afterward an annual training of fifteen weeks. When war breaks out the second reservists will be called up for further training at the depots and thence will be drafted gradually into the regiments at the front. To supply the deficiency of officers, which in the case of the regular army alone will amount, it is computed, to four thousand, Mr. HALDANE proposes to organize a reserve of officers, for whom the period of training will be twelve months, though this may be reduced to eight months in the case of those who have had two years training in the cadet corps of a public school and to four months in the case of those who have also been trained in arms at a university. After the designated amount of training one will become a full officer of the reserves, receiving, together with a uniform, a retainer of \$250 a year.

So much for the regular army, or expeditionary force. The territorial force, or home guard, will retain the existing 27,000 yeomanry by way of cavalry, and for the infantry and artillery arms will absorb the existing Volunteers. The militia, which on no muster not much more than 90,000 men under the colors, will be abolished as a separate organization. Part of them will be assigned to the new supplemental reserve of the expeditionary force, and the rest will enter as volunteer regiments into the territorial force. Although the members of this force are likely to retain the name of Volunteers, they will be enrolled under terms much less elastic than those to which they have been accustomed and under which they have been able to pursue without serious interruption their industrial and civil vocations. Now they will be enlisted for a definite period, and can leave only on three months notice and on payment of \$35. Moreover, al-

though they will not be liable for overseas service, yet on a declaration of war they will have to undergo six months military training, after which they will be detailed to garrison duties, thus enabling the whole of the first or regular line, including its reserves, to be mobilized for service abroad.

We have said that the Haldane proposals represent the last hope of those who desire to retain a voluntary and avoid a compulsory system of military service. So much is acknowledged alike by Liberal and Unionist journals. If the project fails to obtain the sanction of Parliament, or if, sanctioned, it proves unsatisfactory in practice, Great Britain will have to resort to some form of conscription. As, owing to her insular situation, however, she will in no event need so many soldiers in proportion to her population as are supposed to be required in France or Germany, conscripts will doubtless be chosen by lot, and those who are drawn will be at liberty to purchase substitutes, as was the case in the United States during the civil war.

Tuskegee and Others.

A great many well meaning persons in this part of the country have contracted the habit of assuming that the Tuskegee Institute, presided over by Dr. BOOKER WASHINGTON, is the only important college in the South devoted exclusively to the education of negroes and conducted wholly by colored men and women. Dr. WASHINGTON'S activity, indeed, in various fields of publicity has been such as to overshadow and obscure scores of competent and faithful colored educators who are also doing useful work and contributing to the solution of the social problem.

The truth is that there are many excellent training schools for the colored youth scattered all over the South. There is one, for example, in upper Alabama, not far from Huntsville, presided over by Professor WILLIAM H. COUNTELL, himself a negro; and of similar institutions in North Carolina the *Charlotte Observer*, a Southern organ of the most genuine and representative type, has this to say:

The silent troubles which have arisen between one of the colleges in Shaw University, Raleigh, and the faculty of that institution leads us to remark upon the almost invariably good behavior which characterizes all connected with every college for negroes with which we are acquainted. It would be hard to find better behaved student bodies anywhere than those of Middle University, this city, and Livingston College, Salisbury, both conducted entirely by colored people and the latter having no accountability to any white person or organization. We should not fail to note that such institutions do not differ in kind and that none of the bad traits which illiberal used to predict. Manual training, an excellent thing for the white man, is a very much better still for the negro, and the fact appears to receive no small measure of recognition from the colleges just mentioned; but, even apart from this consideration, no enemy of the higher education of the negro could find any comfort in the charge of "salubrity." We believe that this is no less true of Greensboro and the State College, A. M. College in that city, and, in fact, if there is any exception to the rule we are not acquainted with it.

Of course this does not by any means complete the list of Southern educational establishments devoted to the exaltation of the colored people, nor is the *Observer* by any means the only Southern newspaper, speaking for the better element of the white population, which encourages and lauds such undertakings.

GREEN SWIZZLE.

A Wonder and a Wild Desire in the Garden of Grenada.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—If Dr. Steegert invented the "green swizzle," he certainly deserves to wear the laurel as the originator of the cocktail. Whatever Betsy Flanagan's drink may have been, it has not survived and we are glad to see that the "green swizzle" is the cocktail par excellence, and its inventor deserves immortality.

I made its acquaintance in this wise. In our party of twelve, including a young couple, a steamer reached St. George's, Grenada, on Easter morning, and in the afternoon we were invited to dine at the house of the British Consul, overlooking the picturesque harbor. The afternoon was blazing hot and the drive up the hill and the walk to the house was a trial.

His Majesty's representative served us with "green swizzle." The effect was marvellous. Perhaps it was the hot harbor at our feet, the picturesque view of the harbor, the romantic avenues of royal palms, the scent of the cinnamon trees and magallots, the whirring of countless humming birds, the variegated garden in which we rested, that added to the effect of the "swizzle." The beauties of little old New York paled into insignificance; dreams of wealth and power, political advancement or professional success, faded into nothingness.

The hypothesis in which we take chief interest, however, is the effect that our Southern fellow citizens are not antagonizing the negro, either as regards his higher education or his material advancement. Some very unfortunate misapprehensions have grown out of the mistaken postulate concerning Dr. BOOKER WASHINGTON'S majestic isolation. There are others, and a plenty of them.

With commendable promptness the Aequeduct Commission forwarded on March 22 an abstract of its expenditures and liabilities for the month of February to the *City Record*. As printed in that estimable publication yesterday the figures are:

EXPENDITURES. Expenses of commission \$25,623.88. Paid to contractors 26,814.18.

LIABILITIES INCURRED. Expenses of commission \$18,424.40. Due to contractors 18,424.40.

Thus it appears that the expense of the commission for the month was \$48,248.32, while the work done under its direction amounted to \$43,230.87. The city must pay, in other words, \$5,000 more for the supervision and inspection of work on the Croton Aqueduct than the work itself cost.

Plight of Father Roman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—In regard to the article that appeared in THE SUN of March 18 headed "Priest's Mind Unset on Trip," I would like to say that Father Roman was not so much of a "trip" as you might think. He had lost his husband only a few weeks ago, and I thought it would ease matters if I permitted him to visit her in New York city. He was in splendid spirits when he left here on the night of March 12, and it was a great shock to me to learn of his having been taken to a hospital on his arrival in New York.

ARTOWSKI.

It is fitting that Henryk Arctowski should lead the expedition which the Belgians are preparing to send to south polar waters. No man in Europe has recently been so active as Arctowski in stimulating interest in polar, and particularly in Antarctic, exploration. It was on his initiative that six delegates to the Polar Congress which the Belgian Government convened at Brussels and which organized the International Polar Association to promote exploration in the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Two years ago Arctowski wrote his "Projet for Systematic Exploration of the Polar Regions," in which he admirably discussed the geographical and scientific problems involved; and now we hear of him as the chosen leader of the Belgian expedition to the Antarctic which is being organized by an Antwerp committee.

Arctowski is full of originality, and many of his ideas are entirely practical. It remains to be seen, however, if the notion with which he has animated his expedition, two years ago, that specially built automobiles may be made useful in travelling over the ice cap of the Antarctic land mass, will work out in a practical way.

Arctowski would attract attention in any assembly. Fairly tall, spare and blond, with auburn hair hanging down to his shoulders, he looks like a student. He is an authority on meteorology, and his own convictions on scientific and polar problems, which he maintains against all comers. When he was in this country in 1904 it was noticed that if discussion waxed warm in any company of scientific men Arctowski was usually prominent in the group. He had a great deal of polar experience during the first Antarctic night that explorers ever passed in those regions, and he was during those dreary months when the Belgians was drifting in the pack that the romance of Arctowski's life began.

In one of the magazines that helped to beguile the hours of darkness Arctowski saw the portrait of a charming lady, a professional singer, with which he was much impressed. The picture lingered in his thoughts, and when he returned to civilization he was during those dreary months when the Belgians was drifting in the pack that the romance of Arctowski's life began. In one of the magazines that helped to beguile the hours of darkness Arctowski saw the portrait of a charming lady, a professional singer, with which he was much impressed. The picture lingered in his thoughts, and when he returned to civilization he was during those dreary months when the Belgians was drifting in the pack that the romance of Arctowski's life began.

Captain Scott of the Discovery expedition says he has no desire ever again to see the inhospitable ice cap of Victoria Land. Arctowski, on the other hand, is eager to go back. He proposes to resume work at the point in the Ross Sea, the longitude where in 1899 the Belgians came out of the ice that had imprisoned her. He wishes to be the first to traverse the unknown region between the Belgians' furthest west and King Edward VII. Land in 100 degrees west longitude. This is the land which the Discovery revealed, and the British saw its coast line clearly for many miles, but did not land on it. Scott's expedition, which was the coast was a long range of hills from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, and Scott was convinced that the new land was not a group of islets, but a country of considerable extent.

Arctowski will try to show first of all the mainland he hopes to follow its shores far to the west till it joins the part of the Antarctic land mass explored by the British.

Humble Remembrance.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I quote from the lines entitled "A Worm Will Turn" by C. S. Calverley, B. A., B. D., Camb:

And if, when all the mischiefs done, You watch the worm's triumphant grin, And listen Ere their breath he run You'll hear them sigh: "Oh Worms One."

And deal with the worms. Recently fully submitted to the consideration of a distinguished and well meaning servant of the people, G. S. D.

Orders of Tomorrow.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I want your remarks upon "Real Estate in Washington" in THE SUN of to-day will you permit me a suggestion?

Why would it not be a gracious act for the Exalted Personage now happily reigning on the throne of the United States to institute a number of "orders" as the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Bath for men of conspicuous merit, and the Order of the Star of Sapphira?

NEW YORK, March 25. W. R. C.

San Marco.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I notice that Mark Twain is going to build a country house at Redding, Conn. "What name will he give it? Will it be 'The House of Mice' or 'The House of Gables,' or 'Freak House,' or 'The House with the Green Candies,' or 'The House of a Thousand Shatters,' or 'The House of the March,' or may be somebody else can suggest a better name?

A house anywhere along the Sound without an appropriate name isn't a house at all. It's merely a structure.

P. S.—Wasn't the matter with "Twin Towers" he does, doesn't he? SCRIVENER. NEW YORK, March 25.

A Hog on Ice.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I have heard my grandmother say that in the early days of the small mid-Western town in which she lived it was not unusual to see an enormous member of the pig family on the streets. The slaughter pen slip on the ice and fall, and after trying vainly with much squealing to regain his feet, accept the warmth of his huge bulk had melted the ice around him.

Hence the proverb with a tail to it: "We'll cut a hog on ice, if he can't stand up he can lie down." JACK. MARLBOROUGH, N. J., March 25.

The Vase.

Kelker—Jan! Lord Plimdam a tank! Kelker—No, from the number of handles to his name I should call him a loving cup.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADMIRERS.

The East Indian Roosevelt.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It was with a feeling of regret, if not chagrin and disappointment, that I learned that what had been made before the country as a "square deal" for woman. The anti-suffragists are opposing the granting of the franchise to women as a "needless and useless burden."

The country as it stands to-day is one for which men have fought, bled and died; one to which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and the future of their posterity. The time the colonies were wrenched from the hand of England to the present time we owe our liberty, our vast power and increased possessions, our place among the great nations of the world to men.

Woman is asking for equality. Can woman claim equality with man unless she can share the responsibilities man's rights entail upon man? What she is asking for is in quality, not in quantity. She is asking for the laws for a country which in great need or dire distress she is powerless to defend; to frame laws, advisedly or ill advisedly, which only man can enforce, seeking equity, right and justice, and which are trailed in the dust if it depended upon woman to defend it.

Herbert Spencer says: Citizenship does not include only the giving of votes joined now and again with representative functions. It includes also the responsibilities which the sharpest God there goes the share of. It calls for equal equality of citizenship under which each man must give his best powers for their powers by undertaking risks as absurd. Now men, whatever political powers they may possess, are at the same time generally liable to the loss of liberty, to the privation and occasionally to the death consequent in having to defend the country, and women, along with the same political powers, have not the same liability. Their position is not one of equality but supremacy.

We have as compared with other great nations a small army. There are those who would reduce the army and navy to a minimum, and a majority of our citizens want no army and navy, because they believe in a visionary universal peace and that it will dawn before the millennium. We may yet meet with a foe when our war cry shall be in defense of our country. She cannot afford to have her army and navy reduced to a minimum.

In our war in Cuba and the Philippines prominent army officers objected to women following their husbands because it took eight men to guard every woman, and men were needed in the field.

If woman is dissatisfied with being "the girl behind the man behind the gun" she must be allowed to follow the man in the field.

Let us have the silent women of the country behind the throne. We are grateful to the Secretary of the Republican Party, Mr. Roosevelt, for his suggestion that we should not be the nominee in a confession of fear, a manifestation of distrust. It is saying to the enemy that a great party which had a million votes less than four years ago is in such a strait that only one man has the qualification to lead to victory. This is a dangerous admission, implying as it does a lack of confidence in the Republican party.

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It gives us the courage to labor onward when a great newspaper like THE SUN is so frank in its opinion.

NEW YORK, March 25.

The Burlington for March.

Two articles of full page illustrations appear in the March issue of the *Burlington Magazine* in connection with works of art owned by J. Pierpont Morgan. It is well known that Mr. Morgan has a large part of his collection of pictures, bronzes and objects of art for exhibition to the public at the Metropolitan Museum, South Kensington. There are several Byzantine plates from Cyprus in the exhibition which have aroused O. M. Dalton's special attention. He is the assistant keeper of British and medieval antiquities in the British Museum, and he gives the whole story of the discovery of these plates and their connection with the law of the island of Cyprus.

Five large illustrations of these magnificent silver dishes represent scenes from the life of David. Not only do they show the great artist's character and value of Mr. Morgan's acquisition.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Southwestern Development.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas, southeastern Kansas and southern Missouri combined received an investment of about \$8,000,000 in the last year from new settlers. These new settlers numbered about a quarter of a million, and they took with them 2,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The figures adduced of investment made and land taken up show that the average cost of the land was \$15.50 an acre. Had the 200,000 new settlers shared equally in their land investment, each would have averaged \$124 for each acre for eight acres, but many of them arranged for larger farms.

The new settlers came from several countries in Europe and America from Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Residents of these States have made money by farming their high priced land, but they have been unable to move into the new country and prepare to realize upon what they believe to be better opportunities.

There are about 100,000 acres in the Southwest and a Swiss colony. Both have been successful. The Italian and Swiss Governments have investigated interests and signified their willingness to assist in establishing their countrymen in colonies in the American Southwest.

General James G. Hughes of the Frisco states that experience with these colonists has been most satisfactory. They quickly absorb American ideas and soon learn to speak English. They seem to be content. Schools have been founded in the colonies, and the children attend them and manifest an encouraging spirit. It is worthy of note that the funds possessed on arrival by these colonists are only averaged about \$23, yet they took up farming and succeeded. That is striking testimony to the fact that the land is fertile and the opportunity—able to work.

NEW YORK, March 25.

A WOMAN'S REASON.

The Question of Equal Suffrage Presented in a New Light by One Opposed to It.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It has been a century and a half since the "square deal" for woman. The anti-suffragists are opposing the granting of the franchise to women as a "needless and useless burden."

The country as it stands to-day is one for which men have fought, bled and died; one to which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and the future of their posterity. The time the colonies were wrenched from the hand of England to the present time we owe our liberty, our vast power and increased possessions, our place among the great nations of the world to men.

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